SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1882.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending June 8, 1882, was : 148,075 Thursday 145,508 Friday 137,468 Saturday 148,097 Weekly Total for the week ... 1.0#2,351

The Jumbo of Censuses.

We have received from the Superintendent of the Tenth Census a circular explaining the delay in the publication of that work. The explanation is half way between a puff and an apology. The Superintendent does not finished in 1883, or in 1885, or not until it is time to begin work on the Eleventh Census in 1890; but he gives us reason to believe that, when finally completed, the Tenth Census will be a portentous affair.

The purpose of the census, as provided for by the Constitution, is to afford a basis for the apportionment of representatives and to the uniform rate of five cents. taxation. The Constitution does not make it the duty of the Federal Government to furnish statisticians and philosophers with material for studies in sociology.

We are told by the Superintendent that tables and essays amounting in all to about 2,300 pages have already been issued from the printing office, and yet the end is nowhere in sight. The report made as to the relative progress in different branches of the undertaking shows its bewildering complexity and Himalavan bulk. On the Oyster Industry, 251 pages; on the Seal Islands of Alaska, 176 pages: on the Social Statistics of the Cities of New Orleans and Austin, 99 pages-these are a few of the many chapters already completed. We do not know exactly on what principle an historical sketch of New Orleans by a local story writer is included in the census; but if a proportionate space is devoted to the "social statistics" of the rest of the Union, it will require something over 22,000 pages for this chapter alone. We are glad to be informed by the Superintendent that the Social Statistics of Boston are now

ready for the printer. The chapters on Steam Pumps and Pumping Engines, 57 pages, on Fire Arms and Ammunition, 37 pages, and on the South Atlantic Watershed, 164 pages, have been stereotyped. Among the chapters partly in type are those on Meat Production in Texas. California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and on Manufactures of Interchangeable Mechanism. The chapter on the Water Power of the Missouri River, and still another chapter on the Water Power of a Portion of the Northwestern States, besides certain other chapters on equally important subjects, will be put into type as soon as type can be obtained. The manuscript of the chapters on the Whale Fisheries of the United States, the Quarries of Ohio and Kentucky, and on nine other subjects, are ready for the printer. How much manuscript is still in course of preparation, no human being outside of the Census Office is able to conjecture.

It will not do to say that all the facts gathered for the Tenth Census have interest and importance. All facts are interesting and important. All generalizations from facts accurately obtained are interesting to somebody. It would be interesting to know what prose author is the favorite of the greatest number of men and women over Thirty-five years old m the United States of America; what writer of verse aside from G. Washington Childs, A. M., commands the admiration of the greatest number of blonde young women; what is the average physical weight of a Greenbacker and the average physical weight of an agnostic; how many people east of the Mississippi River prefer mutton to beef; and what is the proportion of the wicked to the good. All these statistics would be interesting; but that is no reason why we should spend the people's money in obtaining and printing them.

The present census, if it is ever completed, will be a wonderful achievement. It will probably inspire the managers of the next census with enthusiastic ambition to go as far beyond this one, in minuteness and comprehensiveness of statistical information, as this one goes beyond anything ever known before. There is no end to the possibilities in the way of collecting facts and figures and grouping them in new combinations. Indeed. the business will finally get to be so unwieldy and preposterous as to compel a return to the simple and legitimate objects specified in the Constitution. May that happy day arrive as speedily as possible!

# The Five-cent Fare Bill.

The horse railroad companies of the city will of course rejoice over the failure of the bill reducing fares on the elevated railroads. It seemed to them for their interest to make common cause with the rapid transit companies against the measure, which was treachery, and because of the efforts of a lobby which need not have lacked for money to accomplish its purpose.

It is not surprising to now find the surface and elevated reads working in unison as they were settled in compact bodies in Palallies. They are not the bitter rivals, and have not been for a considerable time past, which it was anticipated at the beginning they would become. They divide passenger transportation in the city in a way which seems to be satisfactory to both, and both are making money. If, however, fares on the elevated roads were reduced to five cents at all hours, the horse car companies fear that they would suffer severely. But even then, doubtless, a good and profitable business would be left for them.

Whatever the fares on the elevated roads, the horse cars are pretty sure to keep the Hon's share of the short-trip business—the short fares, as they are called. Those are well afford to less even more of their through business than the elevated roads have so fares, and those continue to multiply as fast as they have done during the last three or

If people are going a long distance, of course they make a considerable saving of time and ride much more comfortably in the elevated cars. To secure these advantages they will often with readiness pay five cents. more than the horse cars charge. And, to save money, very many persons who have far to go will be careful to so time their visits as to take advantage of the lower rate. The great rush of travel up and down town of business and working people of all sorts of course takes place when the fare is five cents Hence the elevated roads have no trouble about getting the bulk of the through transportation, of the transportation over long distances.

The horse railroads have learned to give that up without regret. It is the part of the transportation business which is least profitable to them. So long as they get the chief part of the short-trip business they have every reason to remain satisfied. And that they do that now is obvious. This travel is

the elevated roads is ten cents, while the horse cars carry a passenger for five cents. They are naturally anxious, therefore, that the lower rate for rapid transportation shall not be extended throughout the day.

But even if the bill reducing fares on the elevated railroads had passed and become law, we do not believe that the surface railroad companies would have suffered from it so much as they apprehended. It is far more convenient to take the horse cars for a short tein than the elevated roads. A man can go a short distance, a dozen or twenty blocks, in about the same time on the horse cars as on the others. He may even save time if he does not have to elimb to a station and wait for a train, but can jump on a passing horse car. For women out shopping the horse cars are much more convenient. They prefer them to the elevated trains without reindicate whether the Tenth Census will be | gard to price, and so do many travellers who wish for a short ride only.

Hence, during the middle of the day, when the business on the elevated roads is very light, it is good on the horse cars. And doubtless it would continue to be good on the surface roads even if their competitors up in the air were compelled to reduce their fare

The Jews and Palestine. The question whether the Jewish refugees from Russia are to be directed in large numbers toward Palestine is invested with a peculiar interest by reason of their belief that the Holy Land is to be restored to them at some future day as a national possession. Those who are known as the Liberal or Reform Jews are said no longer to retain the doctrine of the future coming of a Messiah and the reestablishment of the Hebrew nation. They have removed from their prayer books and synagogue service all passages containing any reference to such an event, or implying a desire or belief that it will come to pass. Their clergy, it is said, construe the predictions of a restoration in a figurative sense, as meaning that the race will be restored in all lands to a footing of liberty and equality, that its persecutions will cease, and an era of happiness open to it. A noted Jewish divine is reported to have said in one of the synagogues of this city: "America, the land of freedom and enlightenment, is our Jerusalent and our Holy Land. We want no other." This part of the race would not help in a movement to regain Palestine, or

settle there if it were regained. With a large part of the race, however, and especially with those who are domictled in eastern Europe, where their condition is such as to make them cherish the idea of a better time to come, the belief in the literal coming of a Messiah, and the reunion of the people of Israel in the land of their ancient glory, is said to be as firmly held as any doctrine in their creed. It is true that their ideas as to the manner and time of the occurrence of these events are represented to be as indefinite as those of Christians concerning the Day of Judgment. They are not deterred by their belief from investing in real estate when possessed of the requisite means, and their every-day life and business enterprises are not affected by it; but it is thought that it might be different if this large numbers in Syria. It is believed that they would inevitably regard such a movement as a step toward the fulfilment of the divine promise.

Whatever the consequences that might altimately flow from that fact, it is evident that the question is not overlooked by those who are concerned in directing the current of Russian emigration, and that it is regarded by some as one of importance and possibly as fraught with danger; and it may be one of the causes at the bottom of the strong opposition offered to extensive colonization in Palestine by some of the prominent Hebrews of France and Germany. The Sultan and his Ministers seem also to have given attention to the question, since, in according permission to settle within the Turkish dominions, the territory comprising ancient Palestine is reported to have been expressly excepted. The Turkish Government seems to hesitate about permitting a Jewish population that may possibly swell to large dimensions to settle in the territory from which its ancestors were driven by fire and sword, and to which it believes with the fervor of religious faith that it is to be restored under divine protection. It is not unnatural that the Reform Jews, who do not believe in a national rehabilitation, and prominent Hebrews all over the world, should also feel some uneasiness in contemplating

the possibilities of such a situation. Mr. OLIPSANT, who has long been interesting himself in efforts toward the restoration of the Hebrew nation, has started from Galicia for Constantinople, for the purpose of effecting arrangements, if possible, for colonization in Palestine as well as in other parts of the Turkish dominions. He is opposed to sending the refugees to the United States further than may be necessary, if sat-Isfactory arrangements can be made for their doomed from the first. It was killed through reception in the Holy Land. Those who are sent to America, he says, soon become scatered, and lose their national and religious tles. This he thinks it desirable to prevent, and he would expect to see it prevented if estine. But it is doubtful whether such an endeavor would have the approval of the Porte, and it would doubtless be regarded

with misgiving in other quarters as well. There is no question that the fugitives from Russia, as well as the greater number of their brethren of Galicia and Roumania while looking toward America as a land of paradise, would gladly settle also in Palestine, were the way to do so open to them. In a private letter dated at Bucharest shortly before his departure for Constantinople, Mr OLIPHANT writes that he had just attended a meeting of delegates from twenty-eight Palestine colonization societies, and that there are altogether forty-nine such societies in much the most profitable for them. They can | Roumania. He says that the whole Jewish population of Roumania, with the exception of a few bankers and rich merchants, is eager far taken from them if they keep the short | to start for Palestine, and that during his journeying he was met at the railway stations by persons bearing lists of families who had signed their names as ready to go. The difficulty," he writes, "is to keep the people from crowding into a country quite unprepared to reselve them in such numbers.

The direction that the Jewish! emigrants are to take is not, however, to be determined by them alone, even if no obstacles are interposed by the Turkish Government. The deision of the question is largely dependent upon the views of those who have the dis position of the colonization funds, as well as f individual Hebrews of prominence and influence, and some of these seem to be far from satisfied with the idea of Palestine colonization. Mr. NETTER, who has long been laboring for the success of Jewish agriultural instruction at Jaffa, has been especialty carnest in his opposition, and, in a letter to one of the Jewish journals of Europe, expresses the fear that such colonization on an extensive scale may lead to calamities greater than any that have befallen the Jewish race in centuries.

Meantime the number of refugees pouring

and misery is increasing so rapidly that the question where to send them is continually becoming more and more urgent. The number that have been relieved and distributed thus far has been much too small for the necessities of the situation.

### A New British Colony.

It looks as if the Anglo-Saxon genius for colonization had entered on a new and fruitful field in the great islands of the far East. Modest as may seem the beginnings of the British North Borneo Company, which was incorporated six months ago, the association starts with a far larger grant of territory than the East India Company possessed after a century of existence, and it has before it the opportunity of opening to cultivation. commerce, and civilization the widest area of land that remains untilled upon the globe.

The great enterprise now launched by a

British association, and which is probably destined to immensely expand the influence and resources of Great Britain in the Malay seas, is specially interesting to us, because it was originally conceived by Americans. It appears, from an exhaustive account of the Borneo project in the Contemporary Review, that so long ago as 1865 the concessions of territory now turned to account by British subjects were made by the native ruler of northern Borneo-the Sultan of Brunei-to a so-called American Trading Company of Borneo, which formed a settlement on the west coast, and imported a number of Chinese workmen. But after a struggling existence of some ten years the American company sold its rights to a British association. which obtained from the Sultan a confirmation of the former grant. What they got was a delegation of complete sovereign powers over the northern section of the island, as far down as the Kimanis River on the west, and the Sibuco on the east coast, this territory, which comprises some 20,000 or 25,000 square miles, to be held in perpetual lease upon the annual payment to the Brunei Sultan of \$12,500. That is to say, the British company are the absolute masters of a country larger than Belgium and Holland put together, and nearly as large as Ireland; a country, moreover, recommended by its tropic forests, abounding in precious woods and drugs, and the productive capacity of its rich and virgin soil. Among the staples of export for which the soil of north Borneo has been proved to be eminently suitable are rice, millet, taploca, sago, Indian corn, sugar cane, tobacco, cotton, pepper, and cocoa; and there seems to be no reason why the coffee plant should not thrive there as well as in Java and Sumatra. In the known list of forest produets figure ebony, teakwood, camphor, gutta-percha, beeswax, and edible birds' nests, the latter being a valuable article for trade with China. On the northeast coast there are valuable pearl fisheries, and the existence of gold and diamonds in the ceded territory is probable. since they are found in other portions of the great mountain range which traverses the island from north to south. An excellent petroleum has been discovered, and samples of it have been shipped to England, and surface specimens of coal have been encounorthodox part of the race should settle in intered, though it is as yet uncertain whether the main supply is of good quality. We should add that the district on the east coast is traversed by rivers capable of becoming useful channels of trade, one of them having been ascended and found navigable for river steamers more than 200 miles. There are also within the company's territories a number of good harbers which may be made highly servictuole as places of call and repair to vessels engaged in the Chinese, Indian, and Australian trade. In particular the bays of Gaya on the west, Marudu on the north, and Sandakan on the east are said to be as commodious as their geographical

position is convenient. So long as the north Borneo enterprise languished in the hands of the American company, no special attention was paid to it by Holland and Spain; but no sooner did it pass into British hands than both those powers took alarm. In other parts of the world these once great maritime States have seen themselves despoiled of their colonial dependencies, but in the Malay Archipelago they have remained still supreme. Few persons, indeed, appreciate the magnitude of the Dutch and Spanish possessions in that quarter. The actual subjects of Holland in the Spice Islands are believed to number thirty millions, and those of Spain in the Philippine and outlying islands cannot fall far short of eight millions. Moreover, the work of cultivating and civilizing has but begun, and there still lie open to the ambition and cupidity of the European colorist a large part of Sumatra, almost the whole of Borneo and Celebes, and the whole of New Guinea, besides innumerable islands, small only in comparison with those just named, their aggregate territory constituting an area as large as that of Europe west of the Vistula. In this important section of the earth's surface, capable, as we know from the example of Java, of nourishing 400 human beings to the square mile, or a total oppulation of at least 400,000,000, England had not as yet appeared as a competitor. She is now planted in the heart of the Malay Archipelago, and if history supplies any means of forecast, she will ultimately absorb

As was to be expected the Dutch and Spanish diplomatists could effect nothing against the overwhelming drift of British public opinion in favor of colonizing enter-It is doubtful, indeed, whether Hol and had any right to protest against a British occupation of the north coast of Borneo, and she was forced to content herself with a recognition of the protectorate, for the most part purely nominal, which she exercises ver the native princes on the south coast. This protectorate will undoubtedly be repudiated upon the first collision with British affuence in the north, and the truth is that the civilization of Java and Sumatra is a task quite onerous enough for the energies of the Dutch. The technical claim of Spain to sovereignty over northern Borneo was much stronger than that of Holland, for she has repeatedly extorted an acknowledgment of her suzerianty from the Sultan of the Sulu Islands, who in turn has asserted certain shadowy rights of overlordship in the northern coasts of Borneo. But the Sulu Sultan's claims were bought off by the English fcompany in 1878 by an agreement to pay him an annual subsidy of \$5,000, and the British Government has declined to admit the right of interference asserted by Spain.

These diplomatic negotiations consumed much time, however, so that the charter applied for by the English company in 1878 was not signed and issued by the Government until Nov. 1, 1881. Without referring in detail to the provisions of this charter, we may say that the Government has profited y its experience with the East India Company, and has reserved to itself large powers of supervision. One significant clause, however, is retained, viz., "the company may extend its possessions, and acquire by purchase, cession, or other lawful means further powers." The first accession under this provision will doubtless be that of Sarawak, the semi-independent State created by Rajah

of the line at which the company's cession now ends. But the work of absorption begun by British capital and Chinese labor-thousands of Chinese workmen have already swarmed into the lands of the company-will, in all likelihood, not cease until the whole of Borneo, Celebes, and New Guinea have been annexed and consolidated into a new empire.

#### Shall he Marry or Shall he Go Back to School?

A correspondent in Mississippi asks us whether it is better for him to marry the girl of his choice at once or to wait until he has finished his school education before making her his bride. It is not an easy question to answer, for his case is peculiar, as his letter will show:

"I am 24 years old. I left school last June and or count of financial pressure, was not able to return at e beginning of the fall term. I have been engaged in aching ever since with a view of raising the money to rsue my studies again next fall, and should I go on I suld graduate in two years. Now, I am engaged to one the loveliest girls in the country. Would you advise me to finish my literary course before marrying, would I better marry next fall? My brother is a w to do farmer, and wants to start a stock farm, and solicited me to join him. With these facts before you please tell me what you think would be best.

There is no doubt that our Mississippi friend stands in need of further education. We have had to correct several very bad mistakes in spelling in his letter. And yet he has been engaged in teaching others to read and write. Nor is his case a singular one. We have observed that very often the teachers who write to us are unable to spell correctly. Were they themselves taught by men and women of equally faulty orthography? However that may be, it has been made manifest to us that a very considerable number of teachers, in the West and South especially, are unfit for the work they undertake to do. They ought to be on the bench

of the pupil, not in the desk of the teacher. How is it that school trustees employ such teachers? Are they so ignorant themselves that they do not know the difference between the right and the wrong spelling of words? Very likely that is the case; but it is unfortunate for the boys and girls of their neighborhoods that men so unlettered have power to decide on the qualifications of teachers It is bad enough that the district schools are so generally taught by men and women to whom the work is mere drudgery, undertaken as a makeshift merely, who are utterly inexperienced in teaching, and who have no love for it, no aptitude for it. But it is worse when, like our correspondent, they are lamentably deficient in the first elements of education. They cannot correct their pupils because they themselves do not know the difference between what is right and what is wrong. They have slovenly habits of doing things, which set a bad example to those they

assume to instruct. Instead, therefore, of longer imposing himself on Mississippi boys and girls as a teacher, it is much better that our correspendent should go into stock raising. Nor s it worth while for him to pursue the more advanced branches of study until he has mastered those which are elementary. He has not yet got a good foundation. Until he has that to build on, it is not advisable for him to undertake two years more study at

the high school. Under the circumstances, therefore, it may be as well for him to induce the lovely girl to marry him, and set up housekeeping on the stock farm. Then, in his hours of leisure, and ne will have many of them, let him pracise spelling, and take care to read good English authors. In that way he may come out with a better education than if he spent two years more at the high school.

## The Defeat of Apportionment.

One of the most culpable of the many failares of the Legislature to do a plain duty was its refusal to redistrict the State for members of Congress. This has never happened before in the history of New York. The present districts were arranged under the census of 1870. Since then there have been great changes in the population. As a general rule, the Republican portions of the State have barely held their own during the past ten years, while the Democratic portions have largely increased. It was this which enabled the Republicans to carry twenty-one of the thirty-three districts at the election in 1880; and their control of the present House

s largely due to this fact. The Republicans in the Legislature determined to cling to these advantages, for they would help their party to carry the next House. Although this Congress allotted to the State an additional member, the Repubicans in the Senate and Assembly resolved to prevent a reapportionment, even if the thirty-fourth member had to shift for himself. So we must elect Representatives this fall on the old plan, regardless of the census of 1880 and the new allotment of members among the States by Congress.

The consequences in New York are obvious. The Republican strongholds retain all their members, though their population has relatively diminished, while the Democratic portions of the State, and especially its two chief cities, gain nothing by the large

increase in the number of their inhabitants. Though the Democrats in the Legislature may not have pushed this matter with due pertinacity, the defeat of the measure is chargeable to the reckless hostility of the Republicans to all mandates of the law when they might cause results unfavorable to themselves. In this they were, of course, aided and abetted by their Tammany allies.

## Misnomer in the Federal Courts.

In the Star route cases a few weeks ago the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia decided that one of the defendants could not be held for trial upon an indictment which stated only the initials of his Christian

name. The ruling has been severely criticised. Mr. Bishop, in his well-known work on criminal procedure, says the tendency of the decisions is to accept the initials by which a man is commonly known as adequate substitutes for the full Christian name. Certainly no injury can be inflicted upon a person by calling him what he calls himself. Sometimes people take great pains to keep their Christian names unknown. Thus there is a gentleman in this city whose initials are E. Y. It was years before we found out that the E, stood for EBENEZER, and we do not know what the Y. stands for yet.

A less purely technical decision on a ques tion of misnomer than that in the Star route eases has just arisen in Brooklyn before Judge Benedict of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of this

An indictment was found in Washington against one Charles H. Smythe. By virtue. of process issued upon this indictment an arrest was made in this State. But the person arrested declared that his name was CHARLES H. SMITH, and not CHARLES H. SMYTHE at all. The truth of this statement does not appear to have been controverted by the prosecution, although evidence was given that the prisoner was the person to whom the indictment referred. The United States Commissioner determined to hold him done chiefly at the hours when the fare on | into Galicia in a state of extreme destitution | BROOKE on the west coast of Borneo, south | to bail for trial in Washington, and applica-

tion was made to Judge BENEDICT to grant a warrant for his removal to the District of Columbia.

The Judge refused to issue a warrant, and discharged the prisoner, on the ground that the facts would entitle him to be released when he reached Washington, and therefore there was no propriety in sending him to that city.

This action is in accordance with the rule of procedure that when a name is used it must be the true name or the person is not identified; and none of the exceptions to the rule are applicable, since there was no pretence that the Grand Jury were ignorant of the true name of the person they meant to indlet.

We have sometimes thought that Judge Benedict was disposed to favor the Government too much in criminal cases. This decision, however, manifests a praiseworthy intention to insist that the prosecuting officers shall not become utterly careless of the safeguards which the law provides for the liberty of the citizen, even when the citizen is charged with crime,

### The Truthfulness of the President.

Suppose that some time between the fourth day of March and the second day of July, 1881, a Republican newspaper in this city had published an article with the title, "Did the President Tell the Truth?" and containing a distinct intimation that he had spoken falsely, what an outburst of indignation there

would have been among Republicans. If asked then, the question would have applied to James A. Garffeld. When asked yesterday, as it was by the New York Tribune, t applied to Chester A. ARTHUR, who has attained the office of President by virtue of precisely the same votes which gave the Presidency to his predecessor in office.

To state in the true light the purpose of the inquiry on the part of the Tribune, it is intended by that journal to convince the readers of the Tribune that CHESTER A. AR-THUR is a liar.

We think this undertaking is a heavier contract than can be carried out. If, however, there is to be a discussion of the truthfulness of the Republican leaders, ct us have a fire all along the line.

To this end we would suggest asking whether SCHUYLER COLFAX told the truth about the Credit Mobilier, and whether JAMES G. BLAINE told the truth about the MULLI. GAN letters, and whether RUTHERFORD B. HAYPS ever told the truth. When these questions are answered, we may suggest others

It cannot be said that Mr. HAGGERTY'S reort on the North America Life Insurance Company lacks forcible epithets. This company had swallowed the Guardian, Widows and Orphans, Reserve Mutual, and New York State Mutual, and had within it "the partly digested remains," at the time of Mr. H. R Pierson's appointment as receiver. The Asembly committee find that the receivers appointed by the courts "seem to have been seted on account of their special ignorance of the principles of life insurance and their utter incapability of managing in a practical manner the trust confided to their care." Mr. Pierson seems to have regarded the money as a personal fund," and proceeded from first to last in utter defiance of the law, lending a single Wall street firm \$400,000 without any security.

"When questioned in regard to these transactions, the receiver displayed an amount of innorance that was starting, being unable to state the name of one person to whom the money was loaded, or the amount of interest paid, and the account books contain no record of the loans."

Of Mr. FURBER, the counsel of Mr. Pierson, it s said that "He more than any other man, is responsible for the rothery of the policy holders, and is to day unmolested and continuous his infamous career in a Western life insurance company."

Altogether, the State receivership laws seem to admit of improvement.

#### We find in the Journal de St. Petersbourg, he official organ of the Russian Foreign Office

the subjoined paragraph published on May 4-16 "M is Consul-General of the United States asks of us he insertion of the following notice: It is proposed to construct, in memory of the late Gen, Gaurrana, Pres-lent of the United States, a national hospital in the Jus-rict of Columbia. This hospital will bear the manus of samples, and will be consecrated to the alleviation of unions sufference, and always kept open for all, without transfells, and will be consecrated to the alleviation of human sufferings, and always kept open for all, without distinction of class, of sect, of beiner, or of color. At the express request of the Committee of Organization, critis in morey will be received by Mr. Biodan Station, Consultainers of the United States, 20 Vornessensky Perspective.

have been likely to collect if he had inserted a similar begging notice in the New York Tribune. the organ of the GARFIELD Administration, or occasion of the death of the late Emperor. ALEXANDER IL?

Bishop Gilmour of Ohio may possibly be right in condemning the Ladies' Land League. But when young women join such organiza-tions it does not follow by any means that they forget their womanhood" and "turn themselves into brawling politicians." The latter phrase, repeated several times in the Bishop's eard exhibits too much feeling. Quarrels between Catholic Bishops and Irish people, formerly regarded as impossible, are now quite frequent. They constitute a portion of the inreasing evidence of the general decline of faith. Where there is perfect faith there is obedience, and quarrels are impossible. In the breaking of the ties between priests and people the Church is weakened.

The Brooklyn delegation to the Assembly seems to have returned home under a greater cloud of disgrace than heretofore. The exceptions to the general condemnation may be counted on two fingers. The reorganization of the Democratic party in Kings County will mean little if the same candidates are ground ater chandler, my self." He thought he had them frozer out this fail by the new machine. They have been on the wrong side of every important measure, and have proved dangerous men to have in the Capitol.

The high price of beef in this city is carrying everything in the provision line after it, givenways. and there is an unnatural inflation of prices, which seems to indicate unusual methods operating somewhere to maintain them. There is no reason why the high prices for provisions which ruled at times during the war should prevail now. In contrast with the advance of rom fifty to seventy-five per cent, in the price of meat retailed here, there appears the fact that the bids furnished to the Indian Commissioners for the beef contract were never before so numerous, nor was the competition ever so brisk. The increase lover the prices of last spring was but five per cent. This would indicate manipulation somewhere-manipulation that presses hard upon thousands whose chief task now is to make ends meet.

A most startling pleture of the monstrons growth of ravaging corporations under the favor of the Republican party was presented by Col. Frederick A. Conkling before the General Committee of the anti-Kenty Tammany, Hall Democracy on Monday evening last, He showed that since the Republicans have had control of the general Government, which has been for an almost unbroken period of twenty years, 296,000,000 acres of the public demain, an extent of territory large enough to contain at least a dozen of the States of the Union, have been given away to corporations and other monopolies, besides \$64,000,000 in Government. bonds. In addition to this, millionaires by the hundred have been made at the expense of the general Government. Certainly these figures furnish material for grave reflection.

#### The American Party. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 1.- The American

arty, opposing secret societies, and favoring prohibi-ou, the formal recognition of God in the Government, and arbitration instead of war, whose candidate for the Presidency is President Blanchard of the college at Wheaten, Ill., to its resoluted doing it to rect of tawa County for Congress from this district THE BUSINESS OF THE LORRY.

The Whiskey Ring's Transactions with Mem bers of Congress-The Great Number of Men at Washington Growing Rich on Small Salarice.

WASHINGTON, June 2 .- Witnesses refuse to estify what the Whiskey Ring proposed to do n order to put through the bill transferring from the Government into its own pocket seventy millions of dollars, Mr. Atherton speaks of what was said and done as being in the nature of "business transactions." That is the regular expression of the lobby. In money paid to a member? It is a "busines transaction." Are thousands of dollars paid to procure a report from a committee, and housands more to "set up" the House, so that when the bill is reported it will slide through without opposition or even the year and nays? All this is unquestionably in the nature of a business transaction."

How to direct the flow of money drawn from he people in the shape of taxes into the pockets t individuals is the aim of no small part of the egislation proposed in Congress. It is the aim of no small part of Congress itself. It is the undisguised purpose of a lobby composed of hundreds of persons representing combinations and Rings located in every part of the land.

Too many men in responsible positions grow rich on no other apparent income than barely supporting salaries to escape comment. This fact, which is so common that, like many kinds of vice, it has almost ceased to provoke re mark, has but one interpretation,

Some of our most conspicuous public chareters have acquired enormous wealth apparently on salaries that would not support them. The example of the head of a department thus

The example of the head of a department thus growing rich cannot fail to exert a corrupting influence on the hundreds and thousands of subordinates in the Government.

With public men in general such small fortunes will not suffice. Few think of living on their salaries. They must make large sums. And in most cases they do.

An overflowing Treasury is the constant object of temptation. Scores of devices are in Congress now to divide the money among individuals, although such is not the declared object. Few measures contemplating money that do not pay heavy toll to the lobby.

It is an undeniable fact, which men may construe as they please, that members of Congress—not all, be it said—come here without money, spend all their salaries, and go away with money in their pockets, some of them having become rich in a single session.

Bills that have money in them are regularly contracted to lobbyists. The Whiskey Iking had such proposals made to it. It had its own construction company, hewever, and the lobby got employment only to the extent of allaying opposition.

The Tariff Commission, the Japanese indem—

opposition.

The Tariff Commission, the Japanese indem-nity, the Easts subsidy, the Mississippi River Commission, and numerous other measures, to say nothing of a hest of small ones, at some stage pay tell to the lobby, or are expected to singe pay toll to the lobby, or are expected to prove the means for directing to private peck-ets a share of the taxes paid by the people. ' It may be a hard thing to say, nevertheless it is true, that few places in the Government are free from this spirit, while with an army of spec-ulators, agents, and lobbyists it is the sole and constant nurroses.

onstant purpose.

Abolish the taxes and stop the corruption.

#### Mexican Rallway Plans.

Usually railroad building is the result o cal necessities, and branches out as the demand for transportation facilities becomes sufficiently imperative. reach all parts of the country. The various rail roads now laid out reach the western coast of ganglio, and Acapulco, taking in the coast line rout the middle of the Gulf of California to the extreme south, toward the Isthmus of Tehnanteper the railway system will reach the ports of Matamoros, Tampico, and Vera Cruz, while in Yucatan a road is building from a port on its northern coast to Valladelid try. The Mexican Central approaches Mexico from our southwest. It is under construction and has Mexican subsidies Federal and State, amounting to \$30,020,400. The Mexican National road has the more central location, and on Monday its con struction had reached a point 110 miles south of its starting point on the Rio Grande. It has subsidies amounting to \$20,000.000. East of the Nexican National lies the line of the Gould Degress road, the plans of which have been approved by the Mexican Government. The ern point, and is to be the southern extension of the ould Degrees road. There are a number of small branch roads upon which work is doing, but so far only about 500 miles are built of the thousands of miles contemplated by the plans. The enterprises mapped out are as great as our system of railway connections with the Pa

## Two Stalwart Leaders at Loggerheads.

From the Buffalo Courier. WASHINGTON, June 1 .- After the Army bill was taken up in the Senate to day everything ran along smoothly until the compulsory retirement clause was reached, but at that point Logan took the floor and made How much money does anybody suppose the a long argument in favor of it. While discussing this feature of the bill Logan was interrupted by Don Cameron, who excitedly and nervously declared that he proposed to offer an amendment which would exclude Sherman from retirement. Don labored hard to sa something, but his gift of speech failed him. He moved to within a foot or two of Logan, gesticulating violently, and ejaculated in an "Alfred Jingle" style Sherman isn't a begar, and doesn't nek full pay on the retired list. You can't properly deprive him of his place in this way. He is one of the best men in this country. and you know it." Don tried to say something else, but

could not, and finally snapped his fingers loudly and sat down. Turning upon Cameron, Logan declared: "I am as good a friend to Sherman as his relative here, who sits catechising me after having agreed in committee to sup-port the bill." Logan was exceedingly discourteous to Cameron, and those who heard him to day suspect there just be a recent estrangement between these Stalwar leaders.

## "I Am Senator Chandler, Myself."

From the Detroit Free Press. One day in 1864 Senator Zach Chandler was a passenger on the train from Owosso to Lansing, and strangely enough, no one in the car had any idea of his Two men had the seat behind him, and from talking of war they drifted to politics, and naturall enough Chandler's name became mixed up. Both men were red bot against him, and directly one of them observed: "It's a wonder to me that some one doesn't shoot the old blood letter?" "Oh, he'll get his dose yet and don't you forget it !" replied the other. The Senator turned slowly around, took a good look at both, and then said: "Gentlemen, please speak a little lower: I am Sen head when one of them leaned forward and replied "That's all right, pard, if you can beat the conducte withit, but don't try to stuff us. We met the old chap back in Owerse, not an hour ago, waiting to go East and it cost me \$22 in cash and a silver watch to call his

# From the Globe Democrat.

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- The great red brick ouse, with the square, imposing front, is a landmark in a northwestern part of the city, and will be one of the seef mansions. Since he began to build him this home for his old age, fortune has taken a turn in the affairs of Mr. Blaine, and he has been making money so fast that he has put a great deal of it into his house, and gratified each fresh fancy as it came up. Wise gossins estimate his possessions now at \$10,000,000, with the figures advancing by arithmetical progression, and on that aum a reasonable independence is assured.

### Magdalena.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sec. In answer of Magdalena's cry for help in today's Sec. I am sappy to inform you that there are two societies where she can obtain both employment and lodging immedi-ately, if she is willing to conform to their rules. One is the Nidnight Mission in Greene street, which only takes the Midinghi Mission in Greene street, which only takes pooraging for a short time. The other is the Macdalen Asylom for Friendless and Univolected Winderers in Eights which street, near Fifth assume. In the latter institution the girls are kept six months if well be haved, and then sent, into its specially simulations, where they are helped to be good and added and encouraged the fact the mixture. It is Macdalens, good there and using the third in the mixture. It is sure size will be forested within the part of the done for her it was to the Macdalen poor them. Siden was business to distribute as the done for her it was to the Macdalen poor them. Siden was business to make it the Macdalen poor them. Siden was business to make the done for her it was to the Macdalen poor them. Siden was business to make the side of the sid

To the England The Species of Magdalena and work I will supply her soluby E2 a week above the New York I H Continue New York

## Jewish Refugees in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, June 3.-Two hundred and fifty wish refugres from Russia arrived here yesterday to special train after their three months trip from the land of their personation. The Dominion himitration Accept loss received instructions from Ottawards supply a mu-ited quantity of provisions to refugees in need.

### SUNBEAMS.

-The Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board has spent \$002,000 in the past year. It has now accepted thirty new missionaries, mostly young men. Expecting a great increase of work this year, it asks for an adul-

nal floxices above customary receipts. -It is a comment on so-called "Liberals —It is a common on so-cancer Libertals on the borders of Ma-our, lots are sold to only such persons as renounce the octrines of Christianity. This does not see in to provide

or the exercise of the very largest liberty of thought. The National Baptist says that the man she complains of paying ten dollars for his church pew sent to the circus last week taking his wife and five

budgen, and paying a dollar apiece for reserved scate, le is going to take a cheaper pew next year and to ad-ocate a reduction in the salary of the paster. When a "seeking committee" was sent from the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church, Clevefrom the Enerid Avenue Freshyterian Church, Cleve-iand, to search out a proper man for pactor, the flav Dr. Van Slyke of Kingston had no idea that they visited his church and quietly set down to sample the preaching He was therefore greatly taken by surgrise when an official call from the church reached him, inviting him to become pastor, at a salary of \$5.000.

- A California Baptist brother presented -A Chillothia Implied Drother presented for the use of the presiding officer at the recent Raptist anniversaries in this city a magnificent gavel made of cak from Piorida, holly from Mississippi, grante from Maine, malingany from Novada, cedar from Alaska, lancel, maple, and redwood from California. It was ornamented with silver from California and Secular, 15 and ornamented with silver from California and Secular, 15 and 15 was accepted as a timely and tasteful symbol of Siate rotherhood and national unity.

King John, the monarch who rules Abyssinia with a rod of iron, is severely opposed to missionaries. He has banished a party of them who recently arrived at Massovah. These missioneres had distributed some Bibles to the natives, but, under the in-fluence of the native priests, King John enneed search to be made for these in the houses and hurs. In cases where copies of the libble were found the owners were chained and otherwise treated with great cracity.

—On Wednesday the General Synod of the Reformed Church will meet in the First Reformed Church of Schenectady. The President of the previous Synod, the Rev. Dr. Hartley, will preach the or ening ser-mon. There are no matters of stirring importance to come before the Synod, nor is there likely to be anything to disturb the unruffled calminess of the peace which prevails among the brethren of this eminently conservative and presperous denomination.

-The United Presbyterians are by no means united on the instrumental music question, which was supposed to be nearly settled. At their General Assembly in Monmouth, Iil., a very carnest protest wa presented against the adoption of the majority report on this question. It was signed by about forty mem bers. These brethren are firmly set in their ways, and are of the old kind, whose forefathers have from time to time secreded when anything went contrary to their prejudices and desires

-A piece of land near Broadway and Canal —A piece of ining near Broadway and Canal street was offered as a gift to one of the Lutheran churches in this city, the only requirement being that it should be fouced and otherwise kept in good condition. As the land embraced six acres the gift was decined, because the Lutherans thought the fence would cost more than the property was worth. Had this offer been made in recent years it would have been justicity. made in recent years it would have been instantly ac-cepted. The trouble was that it was in 1700. Had the church accepted the gift, the result would have been an ecclesiastical corporation of probably as great wealth as Trinity or the Collegiate Dutch.

-The Dunkards have a different way of holding their great ecclesiastical gatherings from that pursued by any of the other denominations. They go in pursued by any of the other denominations. They go in mass, and crowd in immense numbers. During the past week they have been holding their National Conference at Arnold, near Wahash, Ind. About 20,000 of them have been present. They are very plain, both in their dress and their manners, but are complemently thrifty, and many of them are possessed of great wealth. They do not invest in centry clothing or jewelry, but despise everything in the way of personal adornment and lax-ury. They are, however, very fond of good cating. They settle all their disputes in a friendly manner, and never go to law argunst each other. go to law against each other.

-The case of Donaldson, the dancing Presby terian, which was expected to be finally adjudicated by the General Assembly, has failed of settlement, and is sent back for trial to the church in which it origiinated. It was such a delicate and difficult matter for the Assembly to handle that there seemed to be a great aversion to having anything to do with it. The ground on which it is sent down for retrial is that the church ried Mr. Donaldson on a charge which was not made out with sufficient definiteness. So the much-ward case has to be gone over sgain from the beginning. It may be that the session of the church will refuse to try it sgain. If this should be so, it leaves Mr. Donaldson's ecclesiastical relations in a strange mindels, for his brethren found him guilty of an offence against true religion in his dancing, and Presbytery and Synod sus-tained the Anding. There are ways by which this coious piece of l'tigation may be prolonged for years, and the question at issue as to the right or wrong of dancing be still unsettled.

-Russian engineers and architects blundered when they placed a twenty-five-million dollar cathedral on a ma sh. This cathedral is that of St. Isaac, in St. Petersburg. Much of the soil of St. Petersburg is soft and marshy, even more so than that of Chicago, or of the locality in this city known as "The Swamp." About \$1,000,000 was spent in driving piles to obtain a solid foundation, but even with this the support was not firm enough for so massive a building. The cathedral was fluished a little more than twenty years ago. From time to time cracks have appeared in the walls, ring that the structure is settling into the ground These cracks have recently increased both in number and size. There are fissures as great as three inches in width. Measures have been taken to lighten the read by removing heavy bronzes from the cornices and dome But the effect of this has been only to reveal the fact that the walls are damaged beyond possibility of repair. Many consultations have been held among architects and builders with a view of adopting a plan by which the cathedral can be made safe. These have resulted in nothing practical. The probability is that the whole of the coatly edifice will have to be taken down.

-The practice is becoming more and more common among certain religious journals to receive and publish as contributions from clerymen bits of ser-mons. This may seem to penurious editors a five strake of economy, for the good clergymen are generally said to supply these sermente scraps without charge. Butil is poor business as regards giving strength and vivacity to the paper which inserts this material in freedoms in too large proportion. There are many clergemen who, never having been trained to newspaper work think that almost anything will answer for a paper provided it is written in fairly good. English and has a picus moral. The economicong editors and publishers commit the error of thinking that anything which bears the name of a respectable pulpiteer ought to be accepted as a newspaper article, especially provided it can be had for nothing. Sometimes the brethren who thus furnish has and fails of old or new sermons are inconsiderate enough to acasem them with fragments of Latin and Greek. This may do for a partially sleepy congregation on a lost summer day, and may help the minister to show of his acquaintance with these languages. But for ordinary use in newspaper work, the less of it the better.

General Assemblies did a very felicitous thing on their correspondence by telegraph initiating the fraterial re-lations which have too long been delayed. It is now ere than twenty years since the two balles parts The wounds made by the war have long an been beard in almost all other circles. Beconciliation has been at-tempted several times between the two Assembles has has always failed for some reason or other senerally & very petty one. The Old School and New S. t. which had long been asparated, formed a harry and a dozen years ago, and from present indications there is reason to believe that by this time next year, and thest in two years, the Northern and So voice not only a state of peace between tre have long been at variance, but it will conrival publishing establishments and two sets and costly reclassistical machinery in Ma-acid other beneficent works. The monmost in the quarrel which split the Char, have a crouperannuated, and it is a pity that there is necessors should have so long kept up the common than the com

-The Northern and Southern Pre-byterian

The Sunday school lesson for to-day the Transfiguration of Christ, the passage ing Mark ix. 2-13. The reene of the event is in Gaillee, the time, about a week inter floor of last Sunday's lesson. The Transit, in onderful exhibition to the three most it of Jesus of His recognition from on the Jerson in the dazzling state of its digital givey. The account is so bout that we have of the extraordinary avens. It is not James, Peter, and John were tow idered only the Christ, but two prophers of the dispensation, talking with Him Misses the manner of the departure of the central first way in ternow was their appearance on the earth's first and natural impression was that it is in such company. He know not how long tuit he at once suggested the building of the which Jesus and Kharl and Mosse rought in spoke, a chaid expect of an in the whole grant lifted Moses and Ellish was gain and again maliced with them, of the whole to story of the transaction has a fit but to live while shore in Jewish refugres from Russia arrived here yesterday by special train after their three months from the land of their personation. The Demandor limiteration Acoustias received instructions from thinavariouslying a manufacture of the provisions to refugees in need.

If it was possible to go through life without once taking a rock, many of the minor and not a few of the more serious like of the would be avoided. But since it is idle to hope for so happy an exemption, it is well for remain brothal to happen and account it is a sure climative for souths and colds, estima and bronchitis.—Ade,